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HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Report of the Third Committee (Part III)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Ahmed Yousif MOHAMED (Sudan)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1995, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled: "Human rights questions: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Committee considered the item jointly with items 112 (a), (c), (d) and (e) at its 35th and 38th to 51st meetings, on 21, 24 and 27 to 30 November and on 4 to 6 December 1995. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/50/SR.35 and 38-51). Action on sub-item (e) was taken at the 51st to 56th and 58th meetings, on 6, 8, 11, 13 and 14 December (see A/C.3/50/SR.51-56 and 58).

3. For the documents before the Committee under item 112 (b), see document A/50/635.

4. At the 38th meeting, on 24 November, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement (see A/C.3/50/SR.38).

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* The report of the Committee on agenda item 112 will be issued in six parts under the symbol A/50/635 and Add.1-5.

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.32

5. At the 51st meeting, on 6 December, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Gambia, Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Myanmar, Namibia, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes" (A/C.3/50/L.32). Subsequently, Afghanistan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At its 55th meeting, on 13 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.32, by a recorded vote of 78 to 56, with 19 abstentions (see para. 57, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bolivia, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guatemala, Lesotho, Paraguay, Philippines, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Zambia.

7. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of the United States of America, Spain, on behalf of the States members of the European Union, and Chile made statements; after the adoption of the draft resolution statements were made by the representatives of Costa Rica and Rwanda.

B. Draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.33

8. At the 51st meeting, on 6 December, the representative of Peru, on behalf of Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Guyana, Honduras, Israel, Gabon, Georgia, Guinea, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education: culture of peace" (A/C.3/50/L.33). Subsequently, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, the Congo, Croatia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Jordan, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, the Niger, the Republic of Moldova, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Suriname, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey and Yemen joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

9. At its 53rd meeting, on 11 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.33, without a vote (see para. 57, draft resolution II).

C. Draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.34

10. At the 51st meeting, on 6 December, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of Angola, Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, the Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mexico, Mozambique, Namibia, Pakistan, Peru, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening of United Nations action in the human rights field through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity" (A/C.3/50/L.34). Subsequently, Afghanistan, Cameroon and Yemen joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

11. At the 55th meeting, on 13 December, the representative of Cuba orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the thirteenth preambular paragraph, the words "in order to avoid" were replaced by the words "taking into account the need to avoid";

(b) Operative paragraph 10, which had read:

"Requests the Commission on Human Rights, within the framework of the review of its working methods and agenda, to give due consideration to the present resolution and to formulate concrete proposals for its implementation",

was replaced by the following:

"10. Requests the Commission on Human Rights of the Secretariat to take duly into account the present resolution and to consider further proposals for the strengthening of United Nations action in the human rights field through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity".

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.34, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 57, draft resolution III).

D. Draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.36

13. At the 51st meeting, on 6 December, the representative of Cuba introduced a draft resolution entitled "Respect for the right to universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification" (A/C.3/50/L.36) and orally revised it by deleting the words "against another State" after the words "as a coercive measure" in operative paragraph 4.

14. At its 55th meeting, on 13 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.36, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 75 to 4, with 74 abstentions (see para. 57, draft resolution IV). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

Against: Canada, Israel, Japan, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova,

Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe.

15. After the adoption of the revised draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Chile, Venezuela, Mexico and South Africa.

E. Draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.37

16. At the 52nd meeting, on 8 December, the representative of India, on behalf of Austria, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, France, India, Latvia, Mongolia, Morocco, New Zealand, Portugal, Tunisia and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution entitled "National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights" (A/C.3/50/L.37). Subsequently, Benin, Cameroon, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Monaco, Nepal, Nigeria, the Philippines, South Africa and the United States of America joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

17. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of India revised it as follows:

(a) In the seventh preambular paragraph, the words "that these could be developed further" were replaced by the words "the need for their continued dissemination";

(b) At the end of operative paragraph 2, the words "and recognizes that it is the right of each State to choose the framework that is best suited to its particular needs at the national level" were added;

(c) Operative paragraph 4 was deleted and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly;

(d) At the end of operative paragraph 6 (formerly paragraph 7), the words "and invites Governments to contribute to the Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the field of human rights for these purposes" were added;

(e) A new operative paragraph was inserted between operative paragraphs 8 and 9 (formerly paragraphs 9 and 10), as follows:

> "9. Recognizes the important and constructive role that non-governmental organizations may play, in cooperation with national institutions, for the better promotion and protection of human rights".

18. At the 53rd meeting, on 11 December, the representative of India further orally revised the draft resolution as follows: operative paragraph 5 (formerly paragraph 6), which had read:

"5. Affirms the role of national institutions, where they exist, and appropriate agencies for the dissemination of human rights materials and the public information activities",

was changed to read:

"5. Affirms the role of national institutions, where they exist, as appropriate agencies for the dissemination of human rights materials and public information activities, including those of the United Nations".

19. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.37, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 57, draft resolution V).

20. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Germany made a statement; after the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Japan made a statement.

E. Draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.38

21. At the 51st meeting, on 6 December, the representative of Namibia, on behalf of Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, Malta, Mauritania, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovenia, Suriname, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education" (A/C.3/50/L.38). Subsequently, Bangladesh, Barbados, Canada, Colombia, the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Mali, Mauritius, the Niger, Nigeria, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Samoa, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka and Tunisia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

22. At its 53rd meeting, on 11 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.38, without a vote (see para. 57, draft resolution VI).

F. Draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.40

23. At the 51st meeting, on 6 December, the representative of Australia, on behalf of Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Norway, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Situation of human rights in Cambodia" (A/C.3/50/L.40). Subsequently, Ireland, Monaco and New Zealand joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

24. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Australia revised it as follows:

(a) In operative paragraph 6, the words "paragraph 4" were replaced by the words "paragraphs 2 and 4";

(b) In operative paragraph 10, the words "activities for the office in Cambodia" were replaced by the words "activities of the office in Cambodia".

25. At its 53rd meeting, on 11 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.40, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 57, draft resolution VII).

G. Draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.42

26. At the 51st meeting, on 6 December, the representative of Brazil, on behalf of Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Israel, Italy, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening of the rule of law" (A/C.3/50/L.42). Subsequently, Cameroon, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritius, Monaco, Norway, the Republic of Korea, South Africa and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

27. At the 53rd meeting, on 11 December, before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Côte d'Ivoire made a statement (see A/C.3/50/SR.53).

28. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.42 without a vote (see para. 57, draft resolution VIII).

H. Draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.48

29. At the 52nd meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Austria, on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Georgia, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities" (A/C.3/50/L.48). Subsequently, Bangladesh, the Congo, Croatia, India, Romania, San Marino and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

30. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Austria orally revised it as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 4, which had read:

"4. Appeals to States that so wish to consider making bilateral and multilateral arrangements or agreements in order to protect the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities in their countries, in accordance with the Declaration",

was replaced by the following:

"4. Appeals to States to make bilateral and multilateral efforts, as appropriate, in order to protect the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities in their countries, in accordance with the Declaration";

(b) Operative paragraph 13 was deleted and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

31. At the 53rd meeting, on 11 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.48, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 57, draft resolution IX).

32. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Turkey made a statement (see A/C.3/50/SR.53).

I. Draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.49

33. At the 52nd meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Austria, on behalf of Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Georgia, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden and Ukraine, introduced a draft resolution, entitled "Human rights in the administration of justice" (A/C.3/50/L.49) and orally revised it by deleting operative paragraph 12 and renumbering the subsequent paragraph accordingly. Subsequently, Côte d'Ivoire, Germany, Greece, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Rwanda, San Marino and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

34. At its 53rd meeting, on 11 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.49, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 57, draft resolution X).

J. Draft resolutions A/C.3/50/L.51 and Rev.1

35. At the 54th meeting, on 11 December, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Importance of human rights in the early warning and prevention of mass exoduses and in the emergency operations of the United Nations" (A/C.3/50/L.51), which read:

"The General Assembly,

"Deeply disturbed by the escalating scale and magnitude of exoduses of refugees and displacements of population in many regions of the world and by the human suffering of millions of refugees and displaced persons,

"Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, as well as those of the Commission on Human Rights, particularly resolution 1995/88, and the conclusions of the World Conference on Human Rights, which recognized that gross violations of human rights, including in armed conflicts, are among the multiple and complex factors leading to displacement of people, and the need for a comprehensive approach by the international community to address root causes and effects of movements of refugees and other displaced persons and the strengthening of emergency preparedness and response mechanisms,

"Noting that the Secretary-General, in his report entitled "An Agenda for Peace", 1/ identifies the protection of human rights as an important element of peace, security and economic well-being and highlights the importance of preventive diplomacy, identifies the linkage between preventive diplomacy and humanitarian assistance and recognizes that preventive diplomacy requires an early warning capacity, and noting also that the Security Council in the statement by its President on the Supplement to the Agenda for Peace 2/ on 22 February 1995, 3/ endorsed the view expressed by the Secretary-General concerning the crucial importance of economic and social development as a secure basis for peace and in preventing conflicts, as in healing the wounds after conflicts have occurred,

"Welcoming the decision by the Administrative Committee on Coordination that the inter-agency consultations on early warning regarding new flows of refugees and displaced persons chaired by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs be continued, with the purpose of serving both prevention of, and preparedness for, emergencies,

"Welcoming also the initiative by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of establishing a pilot project of the Humanitarian Early Warning System, with the purpose of identifying potential crises with humanitarian implications through the analysis of its database, and welcoming further the establishment by the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of

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1/ A/47/277-S/24111.

2/ A/50/60-S/1995/1.

3/ S/PRST/1995/9.

Peace-keeping Operations and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of interdepartmental consultations for the joint analysis of early warning of looming crises, within a broader framework for the coordination of operational planning and implementation among the three departments,

"Recognizing the important aspects of complementarity between the system for the protection of human rights and humanitarian action, and that humanitarian agencies make an important contribution to the realization of human rights,

"Recognizing also that the human rights machinery of the United Nations, including the mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights and the human rights treaty bodies has important capabilities to address human rights violations that cause movements of refugees and displaced persons or prevent durable solutions to their plight,

"Convinced that the activities of these mechanisms, with a view, inter alia, to preventing mass exoduses and the strengthening of emergency preparedness and response mechanisms should be encouraged and further developed and coordinated, with priority given to the systematization of early warning information collection,

"Recognizing that women and children constitute approximately 80 per cent of most refugee populations and that, in addition to the problems and needs they share with all refugees, women and girls in such circumstances are vulnerable to gender-based discrimination and gender-specific violence and exploitation,

"Welcoming the continuing efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to meet the protection and assistance needs of refugees and other persons of concern to her Office world wide,

"1. Takes note with interest of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses; 4/

"2. Invites again all Governments and intergovernmental, humanitarian and non-governmental organizations concerned to intensify their cooperation and assistance in world-wide efforts to address the serious problems resulting from mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, and the causes of such exoduses;

"3. Encourages States that have not already done so to consider acceding to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol of 1967, and other relevant regional refugee instruments and relevant international human rights instruments;

"4. Welcomes the statement made by the High Commissioner for Refugees at the fifty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights, in which she emphasized that human rights concerns go to the essence of the cause of

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refugee movements, as well as to the precepts of refugee protection and the solution of refugee problems;

"5. Urges all bodies involved in inter-agency consultations on early warning to cooperate fully in and to devote the necessary resources to the successful operation of the consultations;

"6. Welcomes the initiative by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs to establish a pilot project of the Humanitarian Early Warning System, the continuation of the inter-agency consultations regarding new flows of refugees and displaced persons, as well as the establishment of inter-departmental consultations for the joint analysis of early warning of looming crises, within a broader framework for the coordination of operational planning and implementation among the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peace-keeping Operations;

"7. Welcomes also the contribution made by the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to the development of the Humanitarian Early Warning System of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs;

"8. Invites the special rapporteurs, special representatives and working groups of the Commission on Human Rights and the United Nations human rights treaty bodies, to continue seeking information, where appropriate, on problems resulting in mass exoduses of populations or impeding their voluntary return home and, where appropriate, to include such information, together with recommendations thereon, in their reports, and to bring such information to the attention of the High Commissioner for Human Rights;

"9. Requests all United Nations bodies, including the human rights treaty bodies, the specialized agencies and governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to cooperate fully with all mechanisms of the Commission and, in particular, to provide them with all relevant information in their possession on the human rights situations creating or affecting refugees and displaced persons;

"10. Requests the High Commissioner for Human Rights to pay attention to situations that cause or threaten to cause mass exoduses and to address effectively such situations through emergency preparedness and response mechanisms, including information-sharing with United Nations early warning mechanisms, and the provision of technical advice, expertise and cooperation;

"11. Urges the Secretary-General to attach high priority and allocate the necessary resources to the consolidation and strengthening of all United Nations early warning activities for the purpose of ensuring, inter alia, that effective action is taken to identify all human rights abuses that contribute to mass outflows of persons;

"12. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session a report containing detailed

information on early warning activities in the United Nations, including detailed information on the programmatic, institutional, administrative, financial and managerial efforts undertaken to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to undertake such activities;

"13. Decides to continue its consideration of this question at its fifty-second session."

36. At its 56th meeting, on 13 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/50/L.51/Rev.1), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.51 and Côte d'Ivoire, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, the Russian Federation and South Africa.

37. At the same meeting, the representative of Canada orally revised the revised draft resolution as follows:

(a) The title was changed to read "Human rights and mass exoduses";

(b) At the end of the fifth preambular paragraph, the words "with the purpose of serving both prevention of and preparedness for emergencies" were deleted;

(c) The ninth preambular paragraph was deleted;

(d) In operative paragraph 5, the words "as applicable" were inserted after the words "refugee instruments";

(e) In operative paragraph 6, the word "welcomes" was replaced by the words "takes note of";

(f) In operative paragraph 10, the words "human rights abuses" were replaced by the words "multiple and complex factors, including human rights violations";

(g) In operative paragraph 11, the words "Also invites" were replaced by the word "Requests".

38. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.51/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 57, draft resolution XI).

K. Draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.55

39. At the 53rd meeting, on 11 December, the representative of Ireland, on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland,

Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" (A/C.3/50/L.55). Subsequently, Azerbaijan, Cameroon, and the Congo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

40. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Ireland orally revised it as follows:

(a) A new preambular paragraph was inserted between the seventh and eighth preambular paragraphs, which read:

> "Recalling that the World Conference on Human Rights recognized that the process of promoting and protecting human rights should be conducted in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law";

(b) In operative paragraph 2, the words "to all without discrimination" were inserted after the words "freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief";

(c) In operative paragraph 3, the words "physical integrity" were replaced by the word "liberty";

(d) In operative paragraph 5, after the words "to encourage", the words "through the educational system and by other means" were deleted;

(e) At the end of operative paragraph 20, the words "in full and on time" were deleted.

41. At its 55th meeting, on 13 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.55, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 57, draft resolution XII).

L. Draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.57

42. At the 53rd meeting, on 11 December, the representative of Colombia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and Argentina, Australia, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Right to development" (A/C.3/50/L.57). Subsequently, Canada, El Salvador, Monaco, Paraguay and Solomon Islands joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

43. At its 55th meeting, on 13 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.57, without a vote (see para. 57, draft resolution XIII).

M. Draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.59

44. At the 53rd meeting, on 11 December, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization" (A/C.3/50/L.59). Subsequently, the Congo, Malta, Norway, the Russian Federation and Ukraine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

45. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America orally revised it as follows:

(a) In operative paragraph 2, the word "approved", before the word "guidelines", was deleted;

(b) In operative paragraph 9, the words "to strengthen its collaboration with the Centre, including through an exchange of personnel when appropriate, and with the department and the programme and" were inserted after the words "Electoral Assistance Division".

46. At the 55th meeting, on 13 December, before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Cuba made a statement (see A/C.3/50/SR.55).

47. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.59, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 143 to none, with 14 abstentions (see para. 57, draft resolution XIV). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated

States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Brunei Darussalam, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Gambia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Myanmar, Nigeria, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

N. Draft resolutions A/C.3/50/L.61 and Rev.1

48. At the 53rd meeting, on 11 December, the representative of Turkey, on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Panama, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Ukraine and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Human rights and terrorism" (A/C.3/50/L.61), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 5/ the Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation Among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations 6/ and the International Covenants on Human Rights, 7/

"Bearing in mind that acts of terrorism aimed at the destruction of human rights, including the right to life, which is the fundamental human right, have continued despite national and international efforts,

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5/ Resolution 217 A (III).

6/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

7/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

"Bearing in mind also that terrorism creates an environment that destroys the freedom from fear of the people,

"Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, 8/

"Recalling also its resolutions 48/122 of 20 December 1993 and 49/185 of 23 December 1994,

"Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/43 of 3 March 1995,

"Reiterating that all States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, and also that every individual should strive to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance,

"Seriously concerned at the gross violations of human rights perpetrated by terrorist groups,

"Profoundly deploring the increasing number of innocent persons, including women, children and the elderly, killed, massacred and maimed by terrorists in indiscriminate and random acts of violence and terror, which cannot be justified under any circumstances,

"Noting with great concern the growing connection between the terrorist groups and other criminal organizations engaged in the illegal traffic in arms and drugs at the national and international levels, as well as the consequent commission of serious crimes such as murder, extortion, kidnapping, assault, taking of hostages and robbery,

"Mindful of the need to protect human rights of and guarantees for the individual in accordance with the relevant international human rights principles and instruments, particularly the right to life,

"1. Expresses its solidarity with the victims of terrorism;

"2. Reiterates its unequivocal condemnation of the acts, methods and practices of terrorism as activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, threatening the territorial integrity and security of States, destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments, undermining pluralistic civil society and having adverse consequences on the economic and social development of States;

"3. Calls upon States to take all necessary and effective measures in accordance with international standards of human rights, to prevent, combat and eliminate all acts of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed;

8/ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

"4. Urges the international community to enhance cooperation at regional and international levels in the fight against terrorism with the aim of eradicating it, and to conform to all relevant regional and international conventions and commitments on this subject;

"5. Condemns the incitement of ethnic hatred, violence and terrorism;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to seek the views of Member States on the possible establishment of a United Nations voluntary fund for victims of terrorism, as well as ways and means to rehabilitate the victims of terrorism and to reintegrate them into society, and to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session, for its consideration, a report containing comments made by Member States on the subject;

"7. Also requests the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Member States and to competent specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations for their consideration;

"8. Encourages special rapporteurs, special representatives and working groups of the Commission on Human Rights, as well as treaty bodies, to pay appropriate attention, within their mandates, to the consequences of the acts, methods and practices of terrorist groups;

"9. Decides to consider this question at its fifty-second session under the item entitled 'Human rights questions'."

49. At its 56th meeting, on 13 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/50/L.61/Rev.1), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.61, joined by Rwanda.

50. At the same meeting, the representative of Turkey orally revised the revised draft resolution by inserting, in operative paragraph 4, the words "in accordance with relevant international instruments, including those relating to human rights" after the words "fight against terrorism".

51. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.61/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 57, draft resolution XV).

52. Before the adoption of the revised draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Spain, on behalf of the States members of the European Union, and Chile; after the adoption of the revised draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Mexico, Pakistan, Norway and the Russian Federation (see A/C.3/50/SR.56).

O. Draft resolutions A/C.3/50/L.62 and Rev.1

53. On 5 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights/Centre for Human Rights" (A/C.3/50/L.62), submitted by Albania, Antigua

and Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela, which read:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 44/135 of 15 December 1989, 45/180 of 21 December 1990, 46/111 and 46/118 of 17 December 1991, 48/129 of 20 December 1993 and 49/195 of 23 December 1994, and bearing in mind all relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights,

"Considering that the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms is one of the basic purposes of the United Nations enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and a priority activity of the Organization,

"Taking into account that in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, concerned by the growing disparity between the activities of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and the human, financial and other resources available to carry them out, and bearing in mind the resources needed for other important United Nations programmes, requested the Secretary-General and the General Assembly to take immediate steps to increase substantially the resources for the human rights programme, 9/

"Noting that in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the World Conference on Human Rights stressed the importance of strengthening the Centre, 10/

"Taking into account the establishment of the post of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as the mandate for the post, including its coordinating role and its overall supervision of the Centre, as well as the request by the General Assembly in resolution 48/141 for appropriate staff and resources to enable the High Commissioner to fulfil his mandate, and noting with concern that the response to this request has not been commensurate with the needs,

"Noting that the High Commissioner and the Centre are a unity whereby the High Commissioner sets the policy directions and the priority of action and the Centre implements those policies under the direction of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights,

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9/ See A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III, sect. II, para. 9.

10/ Ibid., para. 13.

"Taking into account the fact that the responsibilities of the High Commissioner include, inter alia, engaging in a dialogue with all Governments in the implementation of his mandate with a view to the promotion and protection of all human rights, and rationalizing, adapting, strengthening and streamlining the United Nations machinery in the field of human rights with a view to improving its efficiency and effectiveness,

"Noting the persistence of a serious imbalance between mandates to be carried out under the human rights programme and resources available to fulfil those mandates,

"Concerned at the difficult financial situation and the understaffing of the Office of the High Commissioner and of the Centre, which creates considerable obstacles to carrying out their mandates in full and on time, including those pertaining to the right to development,

"Acknowledging that, while further improvement in the function and efficiency of the Centre, together with a strong emphasis on good management practices, is needed in order to enable the Centre to cope with its constantly increasing workload, good management practices need to be complemented by additional resources commensurate with additional mandates,

"Welcoming the ongoing process aimed at increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the Centre as well as the steps already taken to strengthen its administrative services,

"Recognizing that this process will contribute to the strengthening of the functional framework for integrated and consolidated activities of the Secretariat in the field of human rights,

"Recalling that in its report to the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council; 11/ the Commission on Human Rights reaffirmed that the paramount consideration in the employment of staff at every level was the need for the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, and that it was convinced that that was compatible with the principle of equitable geographical distribution, and bearing in mind Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, 12/ as well as the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Pights, 13/

11/ E/CN.4/1988/85 and Corr.1.

12/ A/50/678.

13/ A/50/36.

"1. Supports and encourages the efforts of the Secretary-General to enhance the role and further improve the functioning of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, under the overall supervision of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

"2. Stresses the need to ensure that all the necessary financial, material and personnel resources are provided without delay to the High Commissioner and the Centre to enable them to carry out efficiently, effectively and expeditiously, in full and on time, the mandates assigned to them;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to make available additional human and financial resources to enhance the capability of the High Commissioner and of the Centre to fulfil effectively their respective mandates and their ability to carry out mandated operational activities and to coordinate efficiently with other relevant parts of the United Nations system on logistical and administrative questions, having due regard to the need to finance and implement activities of the United Nations related to development;

"4. Supports fully the High Commissioner in his efforts to strengthen the human rights programme of the United Nations, inter alia, through measures aimed at restructuring the Centre to improve its efficiency and effectiveness;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit an interim report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-second session and a final report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the strengthening of the human rights programme and on the measures taken to implement the present resolution."

54. At the 55th meeting, on 13 December, the representative of Spain, on behalf of the same sponsors and Andorra, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Cape Verde, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Panama, the Republic of Korea, Solomon Islands, Suriname, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine, subsequently joined by Australia, India, Jordan, Kenya and the Philippines, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/50/L.62/Rev.1) and orally revised it as follows:

(a) At the end of the third preambular paragraph, the phrase "and to take urgent steps to seek increased extrabudgetary resources" was added;

(b) In the sixth preambular paragraph, the words "this request" were replaced by the words "these requests", and the words "those mandates" were replaced by the words "all of these mandates";

(c) In the seventh preambular paragraph, the word "Recalling" was replaced by the words "Taking into account";

(d) In operative paragraph 3, the phrase "having due regard to the need to finance and implement activities of the United Nations related to development"

was moved to the end of the paragraph, and the word "including" was inserted after the words "United Nations system".

55. At its 58th meeting, on 14 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.62/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 57, draft resolution XVI).

56. After the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Cuba made a statement (see A/C.3/50/SR.58).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

57. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purpose of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, by which it approved the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling further the principle enshrined in Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter of the United Nations, which establishes that nothing contained in the Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the Charter,

Reaffirming the obligation of Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the right to self-determination, by virtue of which all peoples can freely determine, without external interference, their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

Reaffirming also, in this context, the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination,

Recognizing that the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of any State should be respected in the holding of elections,

Recognizing also that there is no single political system or single universal model for electoral processes equally suited to all nations and their peoples, and that political systems and electoral processes are subject to historical, political, cultural and religious factors,

Convinced that the establishment of the necessary mechanisms and means to guarantee full and effective popular participation in electoral processes corresponds to States,

Recalling all its resolutions in this regard,

Welcoming the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, 14/ adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, in which the Conference reaffirmed that the processes of promoting and protecting human rights should be conducted in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

1. Reiterates that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right, freely and without external interference, to determine their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect that right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;

2. Reaffirms that it is the concern solely of peoples to determine methods and to establish institutions regarding the electoral process, as well as to determine the ways for its implementation according to their constitution and national legislation, and that, consequently, States should establish the necessary mechanisms and means to guarantee full and effective popular participation in those processes;

3. Reaffirms also that any activities that attempt, directly or indirectly, to interfere in the free development of national electoral processes, in particular in the developing countries, or that are intended to sway the results of such processes, violate the spirit and letter of the principles established in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Reaffirms further that electoral assistance to Member States should be provided by the United Nations only at the request and with the consent of specific sovereign States, by virtue of resolutions adopted by the Security Council or the General Assembly in each case, in strict conformity with the principles of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of

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14/ Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I)), chap. III.

States, or in special circumstances such as cases of decolonization, or in the context of regional or international peace processes;

5. Strongly appeals to all States to refrain from financing or providing, directly or indirectly, any other form of overt or covert support for political parties or groups and from taking actions to undermine the electoral processes in any country;

6. Condemns any act of armed aggression or threat or use of force against peoples, their elected Governments or their legitimate leaders;

7. Reaffirms that all countries have the obligation under the Charter of the United Nations to respect the right of others to self-determination and to determine freely their political status and pursue their economic, social and cultural development;

8. Decides to consider this question at its fifty-second session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education: culture of peace

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that, in the context of respect for the permanent values on which the United Nations system is based, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has, since its founding, worked to ensure the free circulation of ideas, to bring individuals and cultures closer together and to ensure respect for human rights, the effective exercise of democracy, justice and freedom,

Bearing in mind its resolutions 48/126 of 20 December 1993 and 49/213 of 23 December 1994 on the proclamation of the United Nations Year for Tolerance, and its resolution 49/184 of 23 December 1994 proclaiming the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education,

Welcoming with appreciation resolution 5.2 of the twenty-eighth General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which invites the Director-General to implement the activities of the transdisciplinary project entitled "Towards a culture of peace", in particular, unit 1, entitled "Education for peace, human rights, democracy, international understanding and tolerance",

Considering that the Plan of Action for the Decade 15/ will make a fundamental contribution to understanding and peaceful coexistence among

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15/ See A/49/261/Add.1-E/1994/110/Add.1, annex.

individuals and nations and is consistent with the transdisciplinary project entitled "Towards a culture of peace",

1. Expresses its satisfaction at the recent resolution adopted by the twenty-eighth General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which contains the transdisciplinary project entitled "Towards a culture of peace";

2. Encourages countries, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to take all necessary action to ensure education for peace, human rights, democracy, international understanding and tolerance;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the progress of educational activities in the framework of the transdisciplinary project entitled "Towards a culture of peace".

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Strengthening of United Nations action in the human rights field through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and reaffirming also its determination to promote social progress and better standards of living in greater freedom,

Bearing in mind that among the purposes of the United Nations are those of developing friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and taking other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace, as well as achieving international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling that, in accordance with Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Organization shall promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being that are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and that, in accordance with Article 56, all Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in

cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55,

Reiterating that Member States should continue to act in the human rights field in conformity with the provisions of the Charter,

Desirous of achieving further progress in international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that such international cooperation should be based on the principles embodied in international law, especially the Charter, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 16/ the International Covenants on Human Rights 17/ and other relevant instruments,

Deeply convinced that United Nations action in this field should be based not only on a profound understanding of the broad range of problems existing in all societies but also on full respect for the political, economic and social realities of each of them, in strict compliance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and for the basic purpose of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through international cooperation,

Reaffirming all its resolutions in this regard,

Bearing in mind its resolutions 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 and 36/103 of 9 December 1981,

Reaffirming the importance of ensuring the universality, objectivity and non-selectivity of the consideration of human rights issues, as affirmed in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993, 18/

Aware of the fact that the promotion, protection and full exercise of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as legitimate concerns of the world community should be guided by the principles of universality, non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity and should not be used for political ends,

Affirming the importance of the objectivity, independence and discretion of the special rapporteurs and representatives on thematic issues and countries, as well as of the members of the working groups, in carrying out their mandates,

Affirming also the need to cooperate so as to strengthen, rationalize and streamline United Nations activities on human rights, taking into account the need to avoid unnecessary duplication,

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16/ Resolution 217 A (III).

17/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

18/ Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I)), chap. III.

Underlining the obligation that Governments have to promote and protect human rights and to carry out the responsibilities that they have undertaken under international law, especially the Charter, as well as various international instruments in the field of human rights,

1. Reiterates that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect that right within the provisions of the Charter, including respect for territorial integrity;

2. Reaffirms that it is a purpose of the United Nations and the task of all Member States, in cooperation with the Organization, to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur;

3. Calls upon all Member States to base their activities for the protection and promotion of human rights, including the development of further international cooperation in this field, on the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 19/ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 19/ and other relevant international instruments, and to refrain from activities that are inconsistent with that international framework;

4. Considers that international cooperation in this field should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to the strengthening of international peace and security;

5. Affirms that the promotion, protection, and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as legitimate concerns of the world community, should be guided by the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity, and should not be used for political ends;

6. Requests all human rights bodies within the United Nations system, as well as the special rapporteurs and representatives, independent experts and working groups, to take duly into account the contents of the present resolution in carrying out their mandates;

7. Expresses its conviction that an unbiased and fair approach to human rights issues contributes to the promotion of international cooperation as well as to the effective promotion, protection and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

8. Stresses, in this context, the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;

19/ See resolution 2200 (XXI), annex.

9. Invites Member States to consider adopting, as appropriate, within the framework of their respective legal systems and in accordance with their obligations under international law, especially the Charter, and international human rights instruments, the measures that they may deem appropriate to achieve further progress in international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

10. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to take duly into account the present resolution and to consider further proposals for the strengthening of United Nations action in the human rights field through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity;

11. Decides to consider this matter at its fifty-first session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Respect for the right to universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

Recalling the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 20/

Stressing that, as stated in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, 21/ held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994, family reunification of documented migrants is an important factor in international migration, and that remittances by documented migrants to their countries of origin often constitute a very important source of foreign exchange and are instrumental in improving the well-being of relatives left behind,

Recalling also its resolution 49/182 of 23 December 1994,

1. Once again calls upon all States to guarantee the universally recognized freedom of travel to all foreign nationals legally residing in their territory;

20/ Resolution 217 A (III).

21/ Report of the International Conference on Population, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

2. Reaffirms that all Governments, particularly those of receiving countries, must recognize the vital importance of family reunification and promote its incorporation into national legislation in order to ensure protection of the unity of families of documented migrants;

3. Calls upon all States to allow, in conformity with international legislation, the free flow of financial remittances by foreign nationals residing in their territory to their relatives in the country of origin;

4. Also calls upon all States to refrain from enacting, and to repeal if it already exists, legislation intended as a coercive measure that discriminates against individuals or groups of legal migrants by adversely affecting family reunification and the right to send financial remittances to relatives in the country of origin;

5. Decides to continue its consideration of this question at its fifty-first session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights concerning national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Stressing the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 22/ the International Covenants on Human Rights 23/ and other international instruments for promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Convinced of the important role national institutions play in promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in developing and enhancing public awareness of those rights and freedoms,

Mindful in this regard of the guidelines on the structure and functioning of national and local institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/46 of 14 December 1978,

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22/ Resolucion 217 A (III).

23/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, 24/ in which the World Conference on Human Rights reaffirmed the important and constructive role played by national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular in their advisory capacity to the competent authorities, their role in remedying human rights violations, in the dissemination of human rights information and in education in human rights,

Noting the diverse approaches adopted throughout the world for the protection and promotion of human rights at the national level, emphasizing the universality, indivisibility and interdependence of all human rights, and emphasizing and recognizing the value of such approaches to promoting universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, as contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 48/134 of 20 December 1993, and recognizing the need for their continued dissemination,

Welcoming the growing interest shown worldwide in the creation and strengthening of independent and pluralistic national institutions,

Recognizing that the United Nations plays an important role in assisting the development of national institutions,

Noting with satisfaction the constructive participation of representatives of a number of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in international seminars and workshops,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the updated report of the Secretary-General on national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights; 25/

2. Reaffirms the importance of the development of effective, independent and pluralistic national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in keeping with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and, inter alia, the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 48/134, and recognizes that it is the right of each State to choose the framework that is best suited to its particular needs at the national level;

3. Encourages Member States to establish or, where they already exist, to strengthen national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, as outlined in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, and, where appropriate, to incorporate those elements in national development plans or in their preparation of national action plans;

24/ Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I)), chap. III.

25/ A/50/452.

4. Encourages national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights established by Member States to prevent and combat all violations of human rights as enumerated in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and relevant international instruments;

5. Affirms the role of national institutions, where they exist, as appropriate agencies for the dissemination of human rights materials and the public information activities, including those of the United Nations;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to give a high priority to requests from Member States for assistance in the establishment and strengthening of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights as part of the programme of advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights, and invites Governments to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights for these purposes;

7. Notes the role of the Coordinating Committee created by national institutions at the second International Workshop on National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, held at Tunis from 13 to 17 December 1993, in close cooperation with the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, to assist Governments and institutions, when requested, to follow up on relevant resolutions and recommendations concerning the strengthening of national institutions;

8. Also notes the importance of finding an appropriate form of participation by national institutions in relevant United Nations meetings dealing with human rights;

9. Recognizes the important and constructive role that non-governmental organizations may play, in cooperation with national institutions, for the better promotion and protection of human rights;

10. Encourages all Member States to take appropriate steps to promote the exchange of information and experience concerning the establishment and effective operation of such national institutions;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 26/

Reaffirming article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, according to which "education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms",

Recalling the provisions of other international human rights instruments, such as those of article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 27/ and article 28 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 28/ that reflect the aims of the aforementioned article,

Taking into account Commission on Human rights resolution 1993/56 of 9 March 1993, in which the Commission recommended that knowledge of human rights, both in its theoretical dimension and its practical application, should be established as a priority in educational policies,

Convinced that human rights education should involve more than the provision of information and should constitute a comprehensive life-long process by which people at all levels in development and in all strata of society learn respect for the dignity of others and the means and methods of ensuring that respect in all societies,

Convinced also that human rights education contributes to a concept of development consistent with the dignity of women and men of all ages that takes into account the diverse segments of society such as children, indigenous people, minorities and disabled persons,

Taking into account the efforts to promote human rights education made by educators and non-governmental organizations in all parts of the world, as well as by intergovernmental organizations, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund,

Convinced that each woman, man and child, to realize their full human potential, must be made aware of all their human rights - civil, cultural, economic, political and social,

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26/ Resolution 217 A (III).

27/ See resolution 2200 (XXI), annex.

28/ Resolution 44/25, annex.

Believing that human rights education constitutes an important vehicle for the elimination of gender-based discrimination and ensuring equal opportunities through the promotion and protection of the human rights of women,

Aware of the experience in human rights education of United Nations peace-building operations, including the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador and the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia,

Considering the World Plan of Action on Education for Human Rights and Democracy, 29/ adopted by the International Congress on Education for Human Rights and Democracy convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at Montreal from 8 to 11 March 1993, according to which education for human rights and democracy is itself a human right and a prerequisite for the realization of human rights, democracy and social justice,

Bearing in mind the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights at Vienna on 25 June 1993, 30/ in particular section II, paragraphs 78 to 82 thereof,

Recalling that it is the responsibility of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to coordinate relevant United Nations education and public information programmes in the field of human rights,

Recalling its resolution 49/184 of 23 December 1994, by which it proclaimed the ten-year period beginning on 1 January 1995 the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, welcomed the Plan of Action for the Decade, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General, 31/ and requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to coordinate the implementation of the Plan of Action,

Taking note of the report of the High Commissioner to the General Assembly, 32/ in which he stated that human rights education was essential for the encouragement of harmonious intercommunity relations, for mutual tolerance and understanding and, finally, for peace,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the implementation of the Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 33/ submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 49/184;

29/ See A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.6.

30/ Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I)), chap. III.

31/ A/49/261/Add.1-E/1994/110/Add.1, annex.

32/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 36 (A/50/36), para. 54.

33/ A/50/698.

2. Appeals to all Governments to contribute to the implementation of the Plan of Action, and in particular, in accordance with national conditions, to establish a national focal point (national committee) for human rights education and a resource and training centre for human rights education, or, where such a centre already exists, to work towards its strengthening, and to develop and implement an action-oriented national plan for human rights education, as foreseen in the Plan of Action;

3. Requests the High Commissioner to coordinate the implementation of the Plan of Action and to carry out the tasks enumerated therein;

4. Requests the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and the Commission on Human Rights, in cooperation with the existing human rights monitoring bodies, United Nations specialized agencies and programmes, other competent intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to support efforts by the High Commissioner in the implementation of the Plan of Action;

5. Requests the existing human rights monitoring bodies to place emphasis on the implementation by Member States of their international obligation to promote human rights education;

6. Invites all relevant specialized agencies, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organization, United Nations bodies, especially the United Nations Children's Fund, and other intergovernmental organizations to contribute, within their respective spheres of competence, to the implementation of the Plan of Action and to cooperate with the High Commissioner for that purpose;

7. Calls upon international, regional and national non-governmental organizations, in particular those concerned with women, labour, development and the environment, as well as other social justice groups, human rights advocates, educators, religious organizations and the media, to increase their involvement in formal and non-formal education in human rights and to cooperate with the High Commissioner and the Centre for Human Rights in implementing the Plan of Action;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of establishing a voluntary fund for human rights education, with special provision for the support of the human rights education activities of non-governmental organizations, to be administered by the Centre for Human Rights;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights and education;

10. Decides to consider this matter at its fifty-first session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Situation of human rights in Cambodia

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 34/ and the International Covenants on Human Rights, 35/

Taking note of the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict, 36/ signed in Paris on 23 October 1991, including part III thereof, relating to human rights,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/55 of 3 March 1995, 37/ General Assembly resolution 49/199 of 23 December 1994 and previous relevant resolutions, including Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/6 of 19 February 1993, 38/ in which the Commission recommended the appointment of a special representative in Cambodia, and the subsequent appointment by the Secretary-General of a Special Representative,

Bearing in mind the role and responsibilities of the United Nations and the international community in the process of the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia,

Recognizing that the tragic recent history of Cambodia requires special measures to assure the promotion and protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and the non-return to the policies and practices of the past, as stipulated in the Agreement signed in Paris on 23 October 1991,

Commending the continued operation in Cambodia of the office of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat,

Welcoming the understanding reached between the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General and the Government of Cambodia in May 1995 regarding increased consultations between the Centre for Human Rights and the Government of Cambodia,

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34/ Resolution 217 A (III).

35/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

36/ See A/46/608-S/23177; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991, document S/23177, annex.

37/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 3 and corrigenda (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

38/ Ibid., 1993, Supplement No. 3 (E/1993/23), chap. II, sect. A.

1. Requests the Secretary-General to assure the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to ensure adequate resources, from within existing United Nations resources, for the enhanced functioning of the operational presence in Cambodia of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat;

2. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Centre for Human Rights in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights; 39/

3. Also welcomes the continuing role of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the promotion and protection of human rights in Cambodia;

4. Welcomes and encourages the efforts of individuals, non-governmental organizations, Governments and international organizations involved in human rights activities in Cambodia;

5. Takes note with appreciation of the most recent report submitted by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, 40/ and endorses his recommendations and conclusions, including those aimed at ensuring the independence of the judiciary and the establishment of the rule of law, good governance, freedom of expression and the promotion of an effective functioning multi-party democracy;

6. Notes that communal elections are due to be held in 1996 or early 1997 and National Assembly elections in 1998, and urges the Government of Cambodia to promote and uphold the effective functioning of multi-party democracy, including the right to form political parties, stand for election, take part freely in a representative government and freedom of expression, in accordance with the principles set out in paragraphs 2 and 4, of annex 5 to the Agreement signed in Paris on 23 October 1991;

7. Requests the Special Representative, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the Centre for Human Rights, to continue his evaluation of the extent to which the recommendations made by the Special Representative in his report, 40/ and those contained in his previous reports, are followed up and implemented, and strongly encourages the Government of Cambodia to continue to cooperate with the Special Representative;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary resources, from within the regular budget of the United Nations, to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously;

9. Welcomes the efforts made by the Government of Cambodia to promote and protect human rights, in particular in the essential area of creating a

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39/ A/50/681/Add.1.

40/ A/50/681.

functioning system of justice, urges that efforts continue in this area and also encourages the Government to improve the conditions of prisons;

10. Expresses grave concern about the atrocities that continue to be committed by the Khmer Rouge, including the taking and killing of hostages, and other deplorable incidents detailed in the reports of the Special Representative;

11. Also expresses grave concern about the serious violations of human rights as detailed by the Special Representative in his report, and calls upon the Government of Cambodia to prosecute in accordance with the due process of the law and international standards relating to human rights all those who have perpetrated human rights violations;

12. Expresses particularly grave concern at the comments made by the Special Representative concerning the reluctance of the courts to charge members of the military and other security forces for serious criminal offences, and encourages the Government of Cambodia to address this problem, which in effect places persons in authority above the principle of equality before the law;

13. Expresses grave concern at the devastating consequences and destabilizing effects of the indiscriminate use of anti-personnel landmines on Cambodian society, encourages the Government of Cambodia to continue its support and efforts for the removal of these mines, and welcomes the intention of the Government of Cambodia to ban all anti-personnel landmines;

14. Calls upon the Government of Cambodia to ensure the full observance of human rights for all persons within its jurisdiction in accordance with the International Covenants on Human Rights and other human rights instruments to which Cambodia is a party;

15. Encourages the Government of Cambodia to continue its efforts to meet its reporting obligations under international human rights instruments, drawing on the assistance of the office in Cambodia of the Centre for Human Rights;

16. Also encourages the Government of Cambodia to request the Centre for Human Rights to provide advice and technical assistance with respect to the creation of an independent national institution for the promotion and protection of human rights;

17. Further encourages the Government of Cambodia to maintain constructive dialogue and consultation with the Centre for Human Rights concerning its activities in Cambodia;

18. Commends the ongoing efforts of the office in Cambodia of the Centre for Human Rights in supporting and assisting the Government of Cambodia, as well as non-governmental organizations and others involved in the promotion and protection of human rights in cooperation with the Government of Cambodia;

19. Condemns unreservedly attacks on and threats against United Nations, non-governmental organization and Cambodian government staff, as well as individuals, and calls upon the Government of Cambodia to investigate those

attacks and threats and to prosecute those who are responsible, in accordance with the due process of the law and international standards relating to the administration of justice;

20. Notes with appreciation the use by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia to finance the programme of activities of the office in Cambodia of the Centre for Human Rights as defined in resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, and invites Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, foundations and individuals to consider contributing funds to the Trust Fund;

21. Requests the Centre for Human Rights, in cooperation with the relevant specialized agencies and development programmes, to develop and implement programmes, with the consent and cooperation of the Government of Cambodia, in the priority areas identified by the Special Representative, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups, including women, children and minorities;

22. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the role of the Centre for Human Rights in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative on matters within his mandate;

23. Decides to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights in Cambodia at its fifty-first session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

Strengthening of the rule of law

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, by adopting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 41/ Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Firmly convinced that, as stressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the rule of law is an essential factor in the protection of human rights,

Convinced that through their own national legal and judicial systems States must provide appropriate civil, criminal and administrative remedies for violations of human rights,

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41/ Resolution 217 A (III).

Recognizing the importance of the role that can be played by the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat in supporting national efforts to strengthen the institutions of the rule of law,

Bearing in mind that, in its resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993, the General Assembly entrusted the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with, inter alia, providing through the Centre and other appropriate institutions advisory services and technical and financial assistance in the field of human rights, enhancing international cooperation for the promotion and protection of all human rights and coordinating human rights activities throughout the United Nations system,

Recalling the recommendation of the World Conference on Human Rights that a comprehensive programme be established within the United Nations and under the coordination of the Centre with a view to helping States in the task of building and strengthening adequate national structures that have a direct impact on the overall observance of human rights and the maintenance of the rule of law, 42/

Recalling also its resolution 49/194 of 23 December 1994, and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/54 of 3 March 1995, 43/

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General; 44/

2. Takes note with interest of the proposals contained in the report of the Secretary-General for strengthening the programme of advisory services and technical assistance of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat in order to comply fully with the recommendations of the World Conference on Human Rights concerning assistance to States in strengthening their institutions in the rule of law;

3. Praises the efforts made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Centre to accomplish their ever-increasing tasks with the limited financial and personnel resources at their disposal;

4. Expresses its deep concern at the scarcity of means at the disposal of the Centre for the fulfilment of its tasks;

5. Notes that the programme of advisory services and technical assistance does not have assistance funds sufficient to provide any substantial financial assistance to national projects that have a direct impact on the realization of human rights and the maintenance of the rule of law in countries that are committed to those ends, but which face economic hardship;

42/ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III, sect. II, para. 69.

43/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 3 and corrigendum (E/1995/23 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

44/ A/50/653.

6. Affirms that the High Commissioner, with the assistance of the Centre, remains the focal point for coordinating system-wide attention for human rights, democracy and the rule of law;

7. Welcomes the consultations and contacts initiated by the High Commissioner with other relevant bodies and programmes of the United Nations system aiming at the enhancement of inter-agency coordination and cooperation in providing assistance for the strengthening of the rule of law;

8. Encourages the High Commissioner to pursue these consultations, taking into account the need to explore new synergies with other organs and agencies of the United Nations system with a view to obtaining increased financial assistance for human rights and the rule of law;

9. Requests the High Commissioner to continue to explore the possibilities of obtaining from all relevant institutions of the United Nations system, including financial institutions, acting within their mandates, technical and financial means to strengthen the capacity of the Centre to provide assistance to national projects aiming at the realization of human rights and the maintenance of the rule of law;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the results of the contacts established in accordance with paragraph 9 above, as well as on any other developments pertaining to the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendation of the World Conference on Human Rights. 42/

DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/135 of 18 December 1992, by which it adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, as well as its resolution 49/192 of 23 December 1994,

Conscious of the need effectively to promote and protect the rights of persons belonging to minorities, as set out in the Declaration,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/24 of 3 March 1995 45/ on the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, in which the Commission, inter alia, decided to authorize the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and

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45/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 3 and corrigenda (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

Protection of Minorities to establish, initially for a three-year period, an inter-sessional working group consisting of five of its members, to meet each year for five working days in order to promote the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/31 of 25 July 1995, in which the Council authorized the establishment of the Working Group,

Noting that the Working Group held its first session from 28 August to 1 September 1995, and that its report will be made available to the Commission on Human Rights,

Aware of the provisions of article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 46/ concerning the rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities,

Acknowledging that the United Nations has an increasingly important role to play regarding the protection of minorities by, inter alia, taking due account of and giving effect to the Declaration,

Concerned by the growing frequency and severity of disputes and conflicts concerning minorities in many countries, and their often tragic consequences,

Affirming that effective measures and the creation of favourable conditions for the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, ensuring effective non-discrimination and equality for all, contribute to the prevention and peaceful solution of human rights problems and situations involving minorities,

Considering that the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities contribute to political and social stability and peace and enrich the cultural heritage of society as a whole of the States in which such persons live,

Reaffirming the obligation of States to ensure that persons belonging to minorities may exercise fully and effectively all human rights and fundamental freedoms without any discrimination and in full equality before the law in accordance with the Declaration,

Noting the positive initiatives of many countries as well as regional organizations to protect minorities and promote mutual understanding,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the effective promotion of the Declaration, 47/

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General;

46/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

47/ A/50/514.

2. Urges States and the international community to promote and protect the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, as set out in the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, including through the facilitation of their full participation in all aspects of the political, economic, social, religious and cultural life of society and in the economic progress and development in their country;

3. Urges States to take, as appropriate, all the necessary constitutional, legislative, administrative and other measures to promote and give effect to the principles contained in the Declaration;

4. Appeals to States to make bilateral and multilateral efforts, as appropriate, in order to protect the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities in their countries, in accordance with the Declaration;

5. Recognizes that respect for human rights and the promotion of understanding and tolerance by Governments as well as between and among minorities is central to the protection and promotion of the rights of persons belonging to minorities;

6. Calls upon the Secretary-General to make available, at the request of Governments concerned, qualified expertise on minority issues, including the prevention and resolution of disputes to assist in existing or potential situations involving minorities;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in the implementation of the present resolution, to provide human and financial resources for such advisory services and technical assistance of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, within existing resources;

8. Calls upon the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to promote, within his mandate, the implementation of the Declaration and to continue to engage in a dialogue with Governments concerned for that purpose;

9. Urges all treaty bodies and special representatives, special rapporteurs and working groups of the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to give due regard, within their respective mandates, to the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities;

10. Invites States, interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, special representatives, special rapporteurs and working groups of the Commission on Human Rights to continue to submit, as appropriate, contributions as to how they promote and give effect to the Declaration;

11. Invites the Secretary-General to continue the dissemination of information on the Declaration and the promotion of understanding thereof, including through activities within the framework of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education;

12. Calls upon States and the Secretary-General to give due regard to the Declaration in their respective training programmes for officials;

13. Encourages intergovernmental as well as non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute to the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

DRAFT RESOLUTION X

Human rights in the administration of justice

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/137 of 20 December 1993, and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/41 of 3 March 1995 on human rights in the administration of justice, in particular of children and juveniles in detention, 48/

Bearing in mind the principles embodied in articles 3, 5, 9, 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 49/ and the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols thereto, 50/ in particular article 6 of the Covenant, which explicitly states that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life and prohibits the imposition of the death penalty for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age,

Bearing in mind also the relevant principles embodied in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 51/ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 52/ and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 53/

48/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 3 and corrigenda (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

49/ Resolution 217 A (III).

50/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex, and resolution 44/128, annex.

51/ Resolution 39/46, annex.

52/ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

53/ Resolution 44/25, annex.

Mindful of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 54/ in particular of the obligation of States to treat men and women equally in all stages of procedures in courts and tribunals,

Calling attention to the numerous international standards in the field of the administration of justice,

Recognizing that the rule of law and the proper administration of justice are important elements for sustainable economic and social development and play a central role in the promotion and protection of human rights,

Welcoming the important work of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in the field of human rights in the administration of justice, in particular regarding the independence of the judiciary, the independence of judges and lawyers, the right to a fair trial, habeas corpus, human rights and states of emergency, the question of arbitrary detention, the human rights of juveniles in detention, the privatization of prisons and the question of the impunity of perpetrators of violations of human rights,

Welcoming also Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/36 of 3 March 1995 on the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers, 48/

Welcoming further the important work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the field of human rights in the administration of justice, as reflected, inter alia, in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1995/13 of 24 July 1995 on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, and 1995/15 of the same date on technical cooperation and interregional advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Emphasizing the importance of coordinating the activities in this field carried out under the responsibility of the Commission on Human Rights with those under the responsibility of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Noting that many human rights violations in the administration of justice are specifically or primarily directed against women and that the identification and reporting of those violations demand special vigilance,

Aware of the specific situation of children and juveniles in detention and their special needs while deprived of their liberty, in particular their vulnerability to various forms of abuse, injustice and humiliation,

1. Reaffirms the importance of the full and effective implementation of all United Nations standards on human rights in the administration of justice;

54/ Resolution 34/180, annex.

2. Acknowledges that the administration of justice, including law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies and, especially, an independent judiciary and legal profession in full conformity with applicable standards contained in international human rights instruments, are essential to the full and non-discriminatory realization of human rights and indispensable to democratization processes and sustainable development;

3. Reiterates once again its call on all Member States to spare no effort in providing for effective legislative and other mechanisms and procedures, as well as adequate resources, to ensure full implementation of those standards;

4. Appeals to Governments to include in their national development plans the administration of justice as an integral part of the development process and to allocate adequate resources for the provision of legal-aid services with a view to the promotion and protection of human rights;

5. Invites Governments to provide training in human rights in the administration of justice, including juvenile justice, to all judges, lawyers, prosecutors, social workers and other professionals concerned, including police and immigration officers;

6. Encourages States to make use of technical assistance offered by the United Nations programmes of advisory services and technical assistance, in order to strengthen national capacities and infrastructures in the field of administration of justice;

7. Urges the Secretary-General to consider favourably requests by States for assistance in the field of the administration of justice and to strengthen system-wide coordination in this field, in particular between the United Nations programme of advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights and the technical cooperation and advisory services of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

8. Invites the international community to respond favourably to requests for financial and technical assistance for the enhancement and strengthening of the administration of justice, with a view to ensuring the promotion and protection of human rights in the administration of justice;

9. Calls upon special rapporteurs, special representatives and working groups of the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to questions relating to the effective protection of human rights in the administration of justice and to provide, wherever appropriate, specific recommendations in this regard, including proposals for concrete measures of advisory services and technical assistance;

10. Acknowledges the important role of the regional commissions, specialized agencies and United Nations institutes in the area of human rights and crime prevention and criminal justice, and of other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including national professional associations concerned with promoting United Nations standards in this field;

11. Invites the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to coordinate closely their activities relating to the administration of justice;

12. Decides to consider the question of human rights in the administration of justice at its fifty-second session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

DRAFT RESOLUTION XI

Human rights and mass exoduses

The General Assembly,

Deeply disturbed by the escalating scale and magnitude of exoduses of refugees and displacements of population in many regions of the world and by the human suffering of millions of refugees and displaced persons,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, as well as those of the Commission on Human Rights, in particular resolution 1995/88 of 8 March 1995, 55/ and the conclusions of the World Conference on Human Rights, 56/ which recognized that gross violations of human rights, including in armed conflicts, are among the multiple and complex factors leading to displacement of people, and the need for a comprehensive approach by the international community to address root causes and effects of movements of refugees and other displaced persons and the strengthening of emergency preparedness and response mechanisms,

Conscious of the fact that mass exoduses of populations are caused by multiple and complex factors, such as human rights violations, political, ethnic and economic conflicts, famine, insecurity, violence, poverty and environmental degradation, which indicate that any approach to early warning requires an intersectoral and multidisciplinary approach,

Noting that the Secretary-General, in his report entitled "An Agenda for Peace", 57/ identifies the protection of human rights and the promotion of economic well-being as important elements of peace, security and development,

Noting the continuation of the inter-agency consultations on early warning regarding new mass flows of refugees and displaced persons,

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55/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 3 and corrigenda (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

56/ See Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I)), chap. III.

57/ A/47/277-S/24111.

Recognizing the important aspects of complementarity between the system for the protection of human rights and humanitarian action, and that humanitarian agencies make an important contribution to the achievement of human rights,

Stressing the need for strengthening international cooperation aimed at averting new massive flows of refugees while providing durable solutions to actual refugee situations,

Recognizing that the human rights machinery of the United Nations, including the mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights and the human rights treaty bodies, has important capabilities to address human rights violations that cause movements of refugees and displaced persons or prevent durable solutions to their plight,

Recognizing that women and children constitute approximately 80 per cent of most refugee populations and that, in addition to the problems and needs they share with all refugees, women and girls in such circumstances are vulnerable to gender-based discrimination and gender-specific violence and exploitation,

Reiterating that development and rehabilitation assistance is essential in addressing some of the causes of mass exoduses and also in the context of the development of prevention strategies,

Welcoming the continuing efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to meet the protection and assistance needs of refugees and other persons of concern to her Office worldwide,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses; 58/

2. Welcomes the endorsement by the General Assembly, in its resolution 41/70 of 3 December 1986, of the call upon all States to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms and to refrain from denying these to individuals in their population because of nationality, ethnicity, race, religion or language;

3. Strongly deplores ethnic and other forms of intolerance as one of the major causes of forced migratory movements, and urges States to take all necessary steps to ensure respect for human rights, especially the rights of persons belonging to minorities;

4. Invites again all Governments and intergovernmental, humanitarian and non-governmental organizations concerned to intensify their cooperation and assistance in worldwide efforts to address the serious problems resulting from mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, and the causes of such exoduses;

58/ A/50/566.

5. Encourages States that have not already done so to consider acceding to the 1951 Convention 59/ and the 1967 Protocol 60/ relating to the Status of Refugees and to other relevant regional refugee instruments, as applicable, and relevant international human rights instruments;

6. Notes with appreciation the contribution made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to the development of the humanitarian early-warning system of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, and takes note of ongoing consultations in this regard;

7. Invites the special rapporteurs, special representatives and working groups of the Commission on Human Rights and the United Nations human rights treaty bodies, acting within their mandates, to continue seeking information, where appropriate, on problems resulting in mass exoduses of populations or impeding their voluntary return home and, where appropriate, to include such information, together with recommendations thereon, in their reports, and to bring such information to the attention of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, for appropriate action within his mandate, in consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

8. Requests all United Nations bodies, including the human rights treaty bodies, the specialized agencies and governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to cooperate fully with all mechanisms of the Commission and, in particular, to provide them with all relevant information in their possession on the human rights situations creating or affecting refugees and displaced persons;

9. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in accordance with his mandate, as set out in General Assembly resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993, and in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to pay attention to situations that cause or threaten to cause mass exoduses and to address effectively such situations through emergency preparedness and response mechanisms, including information-sharing with United Nations early-warning mechanisms, and the provision of technical advice, expertise and cooperation;

10. Invites the Secretary-General to attach high priority and to make available the necessary resources within the regular budget of the United Nations for the consolidation and strengthening of emergency preparedness and response mechanisms, including early-warning activities in the humanitarian area, for the purpose of ensuring, inter alia, that effective action is taken to identify all multiple and complex factors, including human rights violations, that contribute to mass outflows of persons;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session a report containing detailed information on

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59/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 189, No. 2545.

60/ Ibid., vol. 606, No. 8791.

the programmatic, institutional, administrative, financial and managerial efforts instituted to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to avert new flows of refugees and to tackle the root causes of such outflows;

12. Decides to continue its consideration of this question at its fifty-second session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XII

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

The General Assembly,

Recalling that all States have pledged themselves, under the Charter of the United Nations, to promote and encourage universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recognizing that these rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person,

Emphasizing that the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief is far-reaching and profound and that it encompasses freedom of thought on all matters, personal conviction and the commitment to religion or belief, whether manifested individually or in community with others,

Recalling article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 61/

Reaffirming that discrimination against human beings on the grounds of religion or belief constitutes an affront to human dignity and a disavowal of the principles of the Charter,

Reaffirming its resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Reaffirming the call of the World Conference on Human Rights for all Governments to take all appropriate measures in compliance with their international obligations and with due regard to their respective legal systems to counter intolerance and related violence based on religion or belief, including practices of discrimination against women and the desecration of religious sites, recognizing that every individual has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, expression and religion,

Recalling that the World Conference on Human Rights recognized that the process of promoting and protecting human rights should be conducted in

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61/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

Calling upon all Governments to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on religious intolerance to enable him to carry out his mandate fully,

Recognizing that it is desirable to enhance the promotional and public information activities of the United Nations in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and that both Governments and non-governmental organizations have an important role to play in this domain,

Emphasizing that non-governmental organizations and religious bodies and groups at every level have an important role to play in the promotion of tolerance and the protection of freedom of religion or belief,

Conscious of the importance of education in ensuring tolerance of religion and belief,

Welcoming the inclusion of events relating to tolerance and religious diversity among the activities undertaken during the United Nations Year for Tolerance,

Alarmed that serious instances of intolerance and discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief, including acts of violence, intimidation and coercion motivated by religious extremism, occur in many parts of the world and threaten the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Deeply concerned that, as reported by the Special Rapporteur, the rights violated on religious grounds include the right to life, the right to physical integrity and to liberty and security of person, the right to freedom of expression, the right not to be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and the right not to be arbitrarily arrested or detained,

Believing that further efforts are therefore required to promote and protect the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief and to eliminate all forms of hatred, intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief,

1. Reaffirms that freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief is a human right derived from the inherent dignity of the human person and guaranteed to all without discrimination;

2. Urges States to ensure that their constitutional and legal systems provide adequate and effective guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief to all without discrimination, including the provision of effective remedies in cases where the right to freedom of religion or belief is violated;

3. Also urges States to ensure, in particular, that no one within their jurisdiction is, because of their religion or belief, deprived of the right to

life or the right to liberty and security of person, or is subjected to torture or arbitrary arrest or detention;

4. Condemns all instances of hatred, intolerance and acts of violence, intimidation and coercion motivated by religious extremism and intolerance of religion or belief;

5. Urges States, in conformity with international standards of human rights, to take all necessary action to prevent such instances, to take all appropriate measures to combat hatred, intolerance and acts of violence, intimidation and coercion motivated by religious extremism and to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;

6. Recognizes that legislation alone is not enough to prevent violations of human rights, including the right to freedom of religion or belief;

7. Emphasizes that, as underlined by the Human Rights Committee, restrictions on the freedom to manifest religion or belief are permitted only if limitations are prescribed by law, are necessary to protect public safety, order, health or morals, or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others, and are applied in a manner that does not vitiate the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion;

8. Urges States to ensure that, in the course of their official duties, members of law enforcement bodies, civil servants, educators and other public officials respect different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs;

9. Calls upon all States to recognize, as provided in the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, the right of all persons to worship or assemble in connection with a religion or belief, and to establish and maintain places for those purposes;

10. Expresses its grave concern at any attack upon religious places, sites and shrines, and calls upon all States, in accordance with their national legislation and in conformity with international human rights standards, to exert utmost efforts to ensure that such places, sites and shrines are fully respected and protected;

11. Recognizes that the exercise of tolerance and non-discrimination by persons and groups is necessary for the full realization of the aims of the Declaration;

12. Considers it desirable to enhance the promotional and public information activities of the United Nations in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and to ensure that appropriate measures are taken to this end, including the dissemination, as a matter of high priority, of the text of the Declaration by United Nations information centres, as well as by other interested bodies;

13. Encourages the continued efforts on the part of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate;

14. Invites the Special Rapporteur, within the terms of his mandate and in the context of recommending remedial measures, to take into account the experiences of various States as to which measures are most effective in promoting freedom of religion and belief and countering all forms of intolerance;

15. Encourages Governments to give serious consideration to inviting the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries so as to enable him to fulfil his mandate even more effectively;

16. Recommends that the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief be given appropriate priority in the work of the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, including with regard to the drafting of legal texts in conformity with international instruments on human rights and taking into account the provisions of the Declaration;

17. Welcomes and encourages the efforts of non-governmental organizations to promote the implementation of the Declaration, and invites them to consider what further contribution they could make to its implementation and dissemination in all parts of the world;

18. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration;

19. Requests the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session;

20. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Special Rapporteur receives the necessary staffing and financial and material resources to enable him to discharge his mandate;

21. Decides to consider the question of the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance at its fifty-first session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

DRAFT RESOLUTION XIII

Right to development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on the Right to Development, 62/ which it proclaimed at its forty-first session,

Recalling its resolutions 45/97 of 14 December 1990, 46/123 of 17 December 1991, 47/123 of 18 December 1992, 48/130 of 20 December 1993 and 49/183 of 23 December 1994 and those of the Commission on Human Rights relating to the right to development, and taking note of Commission resolution 1995/17 of 24 February 1995, 63/

Recalling also the report on the Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development as a Human Right, 64/

Recalling further the principles proclaimed in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development of 14 June 1992, 65/

Mindful that the Commission on Human Rights continues to consider this matter, which is directed towards the implementation and further enhancement of the right to development,

Noting the need for coordination and cooperation throughout the United Nations system for a more effective promotion of the right to development,

Recognizing that the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat have important roles to play in the promotion and protection of the right to development,

Reaffirming the need for action at the national and international levels by all States to realize all human rights, and the need for relevant evaluation mechanisms to ensure the promotion, encouragement and reinforcement of the principles contained in the Declaration on the Right to Development,

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62/ Resolution 41/128, annex.

63/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 3 and corrigenda (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

64/ E/CN.4/1990/9/Rev.1.

65/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions Adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex I.

Welcoming the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993, 66/ which reaffirms the right to development as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of all fundamental human rights and reaffirms that the human person is the central subject of development,

Recalling that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action examined the relationship between democracy, development and human rights, and recognizing the importance of creating a favourable environment in which everyone may enjoy their human rights as set out in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,

Recalling also that lasting progress towards the implementation of the right to development requires effective development policies at the national level, as well as equitable economic relations and a favourable economic environment at the international level,

Recalling further that, in order to promote development, equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, and recognizing that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the universality, objectivity, impartiality and non-selectivity of the consideration of human rights issues must be ensured,

Noting that aspects of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, 67/ held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994, the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development 68/ and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Summit for Social Development, 69/ held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action 70/ adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women, held at Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995, are relevant to the universal realization of the right to development,

Welcoming the convening of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), and affirming that this Conference constitutes another important international step towards the realization of the right to development, within the context of promoting and protecting all human rights,

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66/ Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I)), chap. III.

67/ Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

68/ Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995 (A/CONF.166/9), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

69/ Ibid., annex II.

70/ Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995 (A/CONF.177/20), chap. I, resolution 1.

Taking note of the work of the Working Group on the Right to Development during its fourth 71/ and fifth 72/ sessions, held at Geneva from 15 to 26 May 1995 and from 25 September to 6 October 1995,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the right to development, 73/ prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 49/183,

1. Reaffirms the importance of the right to development for every human person and all peoples in all countries, in particular the developing countries, as an integral part of the fundamental human rights;

2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right to development;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-second session a report on the implementation of Commission resolution 1995/17;

4. Calls upon the Commission on Human Rights to consider carefully the reports of the Working Group on the Right to Development, to assess whether the Working Group has been able to complete its mandate and to consider thoroughly the necessity to reconvene the Working Group;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue coordination of the various activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to ask the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to provide a programmatic follow-up on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development, as part of the efforts to implement the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;

7. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, within his mandate, to continue to take steps for the promotion and protection of the right to development by, inter alia, working in conjunction with the Centre for Human Rights and drawing on the expertise of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system related to the field of development;

8. Supports the current initiatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, within his mandate, to consult with all relevant bodies, funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system on how they may promote the right to development;

71/ E/CN.4/1996/10.

72/ E/CN.4/1996/24.

73/ A/50/729.

9. Invites the regional commissions and regional intergovernmental organizations to consider how they may contribute to the realization of the right to development, including through convening meetings of governmental experts and representative non-governmental and grass-roots organizations for the purpose of seeking arrangements or agreements for the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development through international cooperation;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-second session and the General Assembly at its fifty-first session of the activities of the organizations, funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development;

11. Calls upon the Commission on Human Rights to continue to make proposals to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the future course of action on the question, in particular on practical measures for the implementation and enhancement of the Declaration on the Right to Development, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development as a Human Right and the reports of the Working Group on the Right to Development;

12. Reiterates its commitment to implementing the results of the World Conference on Human Rights, which reaffirm that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing;

13. Calls upon all States to address, within the declarations and programmes of action adopted by the relevant international conferences convened by the United Nations, the elements for the promotion and protection of the principles of the right to development, as set out in the Declaration on the Right to Development;

14. Decides to consider this question at its fifty-first session under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

DRAFT RESOLUTION XIV

Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, especially resolutions 48/131 of 20 December 1993 and 49/190 of 23 December 1994,

Recalling also the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, 74/ especially the recognition therein that assistance provided upon the request of Governments for the conduct of free and fair elections, including assistance in the human rights aspects of elections and public information about elections, is of particular importance in the strengthening and building of institutions relating to human rights and the strengthening of a pluralistic civil society, and that special emphasis should be given to measures that assist in achieving those goals, 75/

Reaffirming that electoral assistance and support for the promotion of democratization are provided only at the specific request of the Member State concerned,

Recognizing the usefulness of a comprehensive and balanced approach in the activities carried out by the United Nations in this field in order to contribute to the strengthening of both democracy and human rights within the country concerned,

Welcoming the support provided by States to the electoral assistance activities of the United Nations, inter alia, through the provision of experts and electoral observers, as well as through contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Electoral Observation,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, 76/

Noting the continuing high level and evolving nature of requests for electoral assistance by Member States,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations activities aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections; 76/

2. Commends the electoral assistance provided to Member States at their request by the United Nations, requests that such assistance continue on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the guidelines on electoral assistance, recognizing that the fundamental responsibility of organizing free and fair elections lies with Governments, and also requests the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat to continue to inform Member States on a regular basis about the requests received, responses given to those requests and the nature of the assistance provided;

3. Requests that the United Nations continue its efforts to ensure, before undertaking to provide electoral assistance to a requesting State, that

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74/ Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I)), chap. III.

75/ Ibid., sect. II, para. 67.

76/ A/50/736.

there is adequate time to organize and carry out an effective mission for providing such assistance, that conditions exist to allow a free and fair election and that provisions can be made for adequate and comprehensive reporting of the results of the mission;

4. Commends the steps taken by the United Nations to ensure the continuation and consolidation of the democratization process in certain Member States requesting assistance, including the provision of assistance before and after elections have taken place and needs-assessment missions aimed at recommending programmes which might contribute to the consolidating of the democratization process, and requests that such efforts be strengthened;

5. Recommends that the Electoral Assistance Division provide post-election assistance, as appropriate, to requesting States and electoral institutions, in order to contribute to the stability and continuity of their electoral processes, as provided for in the report of the Secretary-General, and that it study, in cooperation with relevant United Nations offices, ways of defining more clearly the activities related to democratic consolidation which the United Nations might usefully undertake in assisting the efforts of interested States in this regard;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to take further steps to support States which request assistance by, inter alia, enabling the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in accordance with his mandate and through the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, to support democratization activities related to human rights concerns, including, inter alia, human rights training and education, assistance for human rights-related legislative reform, strengthening and reform of the judiciary, assistance to national human rights institutions and advisory services on treaty accession, reporting and international obligations as related to human rights;

7. Commends the programmes of assistance carried out by the United Nations Development Programme for civil service reform, and for governance, especially those for strengthening participation and linkages between concerned sectors of society and Governments;

8. Recalls the establishment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Trust Fund for Electoral Observation, and calls upon Member States to consider contributing to the Fund;

9. Stresses the importance of coordination within the United Nations system, including cooperation with the Centre for Human Rights, the Department for Development Support and Management Services of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme, which provide advisory services and technical assistance to requesting Member States, and encourages the Electoral Assistance Division to strengthen its collaboration with the Centre, including through an exchange of personnel when appropriate, and with the Department and the Programme and to continue to inform them of requests submitted in the area of electoral assistance;

10. Notes with appreciation additional efforts being made to enhance cooperation with other international, governmental and non-governmental

organizations in order to facilitate more comprehensive and need-specific responses to requests for electoral assistance;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Electoral Assistance Division with adequate human and financial resources, under the regular budget of the Organization and within existing resources, to allow it to carry out its mandate, and to continue to ensure that the Centre for Human Rights is able to respond, within its mandate and in close coordination with the Electoral Assistance Division, to the increasing number of requests from Member States for advisory services;

12. Takes note of the evolution in the nature of requests for assistance and the growing need for specific types of expert assistance aimed at supporting and strengthening the existing capability of the requesting Government, in particular, through enhancing the capacity of electoral institutions;

13. Recommends that the Secretary-General consider ways to continue to improve coordination and to strengthen further the efforts of the Electoral Assistance Division, the Centre for Human Rights and the United Nations system in general to respond to its increased and evolving responsibilities and enlarged mandate in the field of electoral assistance and democratization as reflected in the present resolution, and to include his recommendations in this regard in his report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of resolution 49/190 and the present resolution, in particular on the status of requests from Member States for electoral assistance and verification, and on his efforts to enhance the Organization's support of the democratization process in Member States.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XV

Human rights and terrorism

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 77/ the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations 78/ and the International Covenants on Human Rights, 79/

77/ Resolution 217 A (III).

78/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

79/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations, 80/

Taking into account that acts of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations aimed at the destruction of human rights have continued despite national and international efforts,

Bearing in mind that the most essential and basic human right is the right to life,

Bearing in mind also that terrorism creates an environment that destroys the freedom from fear of the people,

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, 81/

Recalling also its resolutions 48/122 of 20 December 1993 and 49/185 of 23 December 1994,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/43 of 3 March 1995, 82/

Reiterating that all States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, and also that every individual should strive to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance,

Seriously concerned at the gross violations of human rights perpetrated by terrorist groups,

Profoundly deploring the increasing number of innocent persons, including women, children and the elderly, killed, massacred and maimed by terrorists in indiscriminate and random acts of violence and terror, which cannot be justified under any circumstances,

Noting with great concern the growing connection between the terrorist groups and other criminal organizations engaged in the illegal traffic in arms and drugs at the national and international levels, as well as the consequent commission of serious crimes such as murder, extortion, kidnapping, assault, taking of hostages and robbery,

Mindful of the need to protect human rights of and guarantees for the individual in accordance with the relevant international human rights principles and instruments, particularly the right to life,

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80/ Resolution 50/6 of 24 October 1995.

81/ Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I)), chap. III.

82/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 3 and corrigenda (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

Reaffirming that all measures to counter terrorism must be in strict conformity with international human rights standards,

1. Expresses its solidarity with the victims of terrorism;

2. Reiterates its unequivocal condemnation of the acts, methods and practices of terrorism as activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, threatening the territorial integrity and security of States, destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments, undermining pluralistic civil society and having adverse consequences on the economic and social development of States;

3. Calls upon States to take all necessary and effective measures in accordance with international standards of human rights to prevent, combat and eliminate all acts of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed;

4. Urges the international community to enhance cooperation at regional and international levels in the fight against terrorism in accordance with relevant international instruments, including those relating to human rights, with the aim of its eradication;

5. Condemns incitement of ethnic hatred, violence and terrorism;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to seek the views of Member States on the possible establishment of a United Nations voluntary fund for victims of terrorism, as well as ways and means to rehabilitate the victims of terrorism and to reintegrate them into society, and to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session, for its consideration, a report containing comments made by Member States on the subject;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Member States and to competent specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations for their consideration;

8. Encourages special rapporteurs, special representatives and working groups of the Commission on Human Rights, as well as treaty bodies, to pay appropriate attention, within their mandates, to the consequences of the acts, methods and practices of terrorist groups;

9. Decides to consider this question at its fifty-second session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

DRAFT RESOLUTION XVI

Strengthening of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights/Centre for Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/135 of 15 December 1989, 45/180 of 21 December 1990, 46/111 and 46/118 of 17 December 1991, 47/127 of

18 December 1992, 48/129 of 20 December 1993, 48/141 of 20 December 1993 and 49/195 of 23 December 1994, and bearing in mind all relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights,

Considering that the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms is one of the basic purposes of the United Nations enshrined in its Charter and a priority activity of the Organization,

Taking into account that in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, concerned by the growing disparity between the activities of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and the human, financial and other resources available to carry them out, and bearing in mind the resources needed for other important United Nations programmes, requested the Secretary-General and the General Assembly to take immediate steps to increase substantially the resources for the human rights programme, from within the existing and future regular budgets of the United Nations, and to take urgent steps to seek increased extrabudgetary resources, 83/

Noting that in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the World Conference on Human Rights stressed the importance of strengthening the Centre, 84/

Taking into account the establishment of the post of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as the mandate for the post, including its coordinating role and its overall supervision of the Centre, as well as the request by the General Assembly in resolution 48/141 for appropriate staff and resources to enable the High Commissioner to fulfil his mandate,

Noting with concern that the response to these requests has not been commensurate with the needs, resulting in a serious imbalance between the mandates assigned to the High Commissioner and the Centre by the competent bodies of the United Nations system in the field of human rights and the resources available to fulfil all of these mandates,

Taking into account that, in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the World Conference on Human Rights urged all United Nations organs, bodies and the specialized agencies whose activities deal with human rights to cooperate in order to strengthen, rationalize and streamline their activities, taking into account the need to avoid unnecessary duplication,

Noting that the High Commissioner and the Centre are a unity whereby the High Commissioner, in accordance with resolution 48/141, sets the policy directions and the priority of action and the Centre implements those policies under the direction of the head of the Centre, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights,

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83/ See Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I)), chap. III, sect. II, para. 9.

84/ Ibid., para. 13.

Taking into account the fact that the responsibilities of the High Commissioner include, inter alia, engaging in a dialogue with all Governments in the implementation of his mandate with a view to the promotion and protection of all human rights, and rationalizing, adapting, strengthening and streamlining the United Nations machinery in the field of human rights with a view to improving its efficiency and effectiveness,

Acknowledging that, while further improvement in the function and efficiency of the Centre, together with a strong emphasis on good management practices, is needed in order to enable the Centre to cope with its constantly increasing workload, good management practices need to be complemented by additional resources commensurate with additional mandates,

Taking note of the information provided by the High Commissioner with regard to the ongoing process aimed at increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the Centre, and recalling, in this context, the request of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1995/93 of 10 March 1995 85/ to the Secretary-General to convene, at least twice a year at Geneva, meetings with all interested States to provide information on the activities conducted by the Centre and its process of restructuring,

Recognizing that this process should contribute to the strengthening of the functional framework for integrated and consolidated activities of the Secretariat in the field of human rights,

Recalling that in its report to the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council, 86/ the Commission on Human Rights reaffirmed that the paramount consideration in the employment of staff at every level was the need for the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, and that it was convinced that that was compatible with the principle of equitable geographical distribution, and bearing in mind Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat 87/ and the note by the Secretary-General on the geographical composition and functions of the staff of the Centre, 88/ as well as the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, 89/

85/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 3 and corrigenda (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

86/ E/CN.4/1988/85 and Corr.1.

87/ A/50/678.

88/ A/50/682.

89/ A/50/36 (to be issued in final form as Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 36).

1. Supports and encourages the efforts of the Secretary-General to enhance the role and further improve the functioning of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, under the overall supervision of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

2. Reiterates the need to ensure that all the necessary human, financial, material and personnel resources are provided without delay to the High Commissioner and the Centre to enable them to carry out efficiently, effectively and expeditiously the mandates assigned to them;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to make available additional human and financial resources, within the overall regular budget of the United Nations, to enhance the capability of the High Commissioner and of the Centre to fulfil effectively their respective mandates and their ability to carry out mandated operational activities and to coordinate efficiently with other relevant departments of the Secretariat, as well as other organs, bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations system including on logistical and administrative questions having due regard to the need to finance and implement activities of the United Nations related to development;

4. Supports fully the High Commissioner in his efforts to strengthen the human rights activities of the United Nations, inter alia, through measures aimed at restructuring the Centre to improve its efficiency and effectiveness;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit an interim report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-second session and a final report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the strengthening of the human rights programme and on the measures taken to implement the present resolution.